

THE NATIONAL ERA.

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 11, 1847.

REVIEW.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF LORD BYRON. Completes in one volume. Collected and arranged with illustrative notes. With a Portrait and View of Newstead Abbey. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway. Philadelphia: G. S. Appleton, 145 Chestnut street. 1847.

This is a collection of Domestic and Miscellaneous Poems, "Tami's Frightened Ramble" being the leading one. The author claims no further merit than that he has written "with all simplicity, and according to ability and opportunity;" and this merit he is certainly entitled to. Where so much goodness of intention is apparent, and so many generous, high-toned sentiments are uttered, criticism is disarmed. The life of the author, judging from the spirit of his writings, must be full of all kindly affections.

As a specimen of his style of thought and dic-
tion, a quotation or two will suffice:

"True fame and dignity are born of toil;
'Tis so ordered by Him who said 'twas good.
The man of toil and labor should earn his food.
E'en the brown dog of the stables should eat his meat.
Man draws from earth the sustenance of life,
Has more nobility than those who shun it.
And bears a weapon stained in mortal rays."

The World and Christ have different measurements: While he has said that blessed are the meek, Who in forgiveness their avengement seek, The world says, "No, it is the bold who are great." A scowling word—whose ev'ry spirit bears His Master's anger less than man's disdainful leers.

"A wrong avenged is doubly perpetrated;
Two others stand where only stood but one;
A wrong form'd in an evil and a wrong done;
The sin is almost as 'twere never done."

POEMS, BY HENRY HOWARD BROWNLAW. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

There is much genuine poetry in this volume. The sentiment is elevated, the imagery at times highly impressive, and some of the poems are calculated deeply to affect our finer sensibilities.

"Obed the Skipper" is a narrative poem of more than ordinary power. Obed is the commander of a privateer, roving over the waters for plunder and gain, and among her crew is a boy, looking like one of another race—

"With his light curly hair and cheek so fair,
Well had you marcell'd to find him there."
He loved the Skipper's daughter, and, to gain the good will of the "sury" rover, went to sea with him—

"And well and boldly hold long he strove
To gain the surly old master's love.
None like William could he fit,
None like William could he bind.
Never a man on her deck, in sooth,
But loved the brave and mirthful youth."

But small grace found he in the Skipper's eyes.

Obed falls in with a strange ship—boards her with none but William—bargains with its captain—and brings off a heavy chest, the contents of which, unluckily, William saw. The chest is the Skipper's murmur, but submit. He hides his chest, and seeks now to get rid of the only witness of his hoarded riches.

Time passes. A ship heaves in sight. Obed is troubled. The sea runs high, and is flecked "with foam, like a mackerel sky."

"Seven times stalked he the length of her—
Seven times did he turn to her heel."

The night is at hand—but she bears us fast."

"With his light curly hair and cheek so fair,
Well had you marcell'd to find him there."

The hour is come which he has long meditated.

"After the words he spoke all brief—
She said, he muttered—shook his head!"

"Ear-ring and reef-point aids are east;
And the topsail on the quivering main."

As the halfards are hauled, to his startled men,
Let me to go and speak again."

"This domineering old dame sits on the main;—
As a mighty bird spreads in the wings to the gale."

The mast yards stand in the tempest's roar—
But the wind is calm, and the waves are low;

The crew are staring in doubt and fear,
And they stars yet wider the word to hear;

And loses your royal, they're fur'd so oft."

"He looked at his mate—they spoke not a word!

But he last step is heard at his side,

And he needs not say the storm,

And the devil within him softly said,

"With a smile, 'Well, William! are you afraid?'

"No word is uttered—no low or loud—
But at once to the weather shroud,

And of the tempest comes again;

Through a equal comes like a hurricane.

He has gained the cross-tree—mounts the yard-

A half is heard from his eye high;

A crash! she has parted her royal-side!

And the devil within him softly said,

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ty-six from Jerusalem; and in those days, when a large amount of yearly travelling was a solemn religious duty incumbent upon every family, it is scarcely possible but that relatives must have often visited each other, that Jesus and his parents did not have recourse to Hebrews.

The cave of Machpelah is there, and the burial place of Abraham and his family was a sacred locality, and an object of pilgrimage to the Jews of all ages. As we inquired for it, and walked round the enclosure, which the Mohammedans now permit no Christian to enter, I could not but think who might have been before us in the same quest.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 14, 1847.

For the National Era.

"PAY WHAT THOU OWEST."

We have often been surprised at the remissness, even of men of professedly correct principles, in not punctually discharging the obligations they have voluntarily assumed. A man is called upon to subscribe to some benevolent enterprise. After hearing the statements made by the applicant, he subscribes a certain sum, to be paid early in the year. The money does not come. He is written to once and again. Still he neglects to redeem his promise. Perhaps he is angry, if he has to pay postage on the letters thus addressed to him. He may think probably erroneously, that the money is not wanted; that the enterprise, started and managed by others, the money those who subscribed with himself, or who professedly paid their subscriptions, can go along without his help. Or he may have other excuses. If he has a valid excuse, he should make it known without delay to the proper person.

Publishers of newspapers and other periodicals often suffer by such unwarrantable negligence. Men in trade frequently are greatly injured in this way. We remember a story told of a large country merchant, who was indebted to the city merchant for the goods he sold to small traders in the country where he resided. One of them wrote him a letter, giving a variety of reasons for not fulfilling his promise.

To whom it was addressed replied that he would forward the letter to his creditor in the city; and if he would receive it in lieu of a cash remittance, it would answer the purpose, not otherwise. We may all take a useful hint from this anecdote. Reader! will you?

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The reader will be greatly interested in the account given by our London correspondent, on the first page of the Era, of the state of things in Italy.

INTERRUPTION OF THE MAILS.

The interruption for several days of the mails, by the injury of the railroad, has prevented us from attending to several things of interest, both in our correspondence and exchanges.

THE CONVENTION AT BUFFALO.

We have several communications, received since our last issue, concerning the Buffalo Convention and its true policy. But they are all too late. This is the 14th, the Convention will meet on the 20th. The majority of the delegates will be on their way to the meeting before this number of the paper can reach them. The short articles on the outside of the Era, on the same subject, were in hand for last week's paper, but crowded out.

LIBERTY ALMANAC.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Liberty Almanac for next year. It announces all that the reader need know. The Almanac is judiciously compiled.

POWER OF CONGRESS.

We have for some time had in type an editorial in reply to one in the Baltimore Clipper, and containing also comments upon a communication of Mr. Birney. They will all appear next week.

MAJOR LALLY'S DESPATCHES.

The organ of the Government does not always contain full reports of despatches from the army. There are matters which the Administration does not dare to publish before the public. If we are not grossly misinformed, it has in its possession official intelligence of acts committed by a portion of our troops, sent out against the guerrillas, which stamp them as robbers and murderers. Of course, unless it would share the responsibility of acts so revolting, it will take, if it has not already taken, measures to bring to condign punishment the officers and men whose deeds infest deep disgrace even on a criminal war. Such things cannot be hidden forever.

GREAT FRESHET.

Last Thursday night, this section of country was visited by a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning and rain. The rain fell in torrents in Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, and in all the neighboring region, swelling every creek and river, and causing such a freshet as has seldom been witnessed. The mails from the North, West, and South, were interrupted for several days, two fine bridges and four culverts on the Washington railroad having been destroyed.

The Potomac rose to a great height, and at one time great fears were entertained for the safety of the Long Bridge. Immense quantities of drift wood, with the products of fields and gardens, were floated down, and jammed against the abutments of the bridge. Many a poor family supplied itself with fuel for the winter. The low grounds about the city were overflowed, the culverts on the lower side of the avenue pretty well filled, and much timber floated off.

Much damage was done to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

THE BETTER WAY, OR, THE WIFE'S VICTORY.

The admirable story thus entitled, which appeared some weeks ago in the Era, has been copied into fifteen or twenty of our exchanges. A lady, whose talents entitle her opinions to consideration, has written us a communication, severely commenting upon it. As it proceeds altogether upon the erroneous assumption that the theory of a wife's relations, acted upon by "Mrs. Leslie," is endorsed by us and by the author, and it is far more severe than the occasion justifies, we must respectfully decline it.

Our contemporary of the *Liberty Herald*, of Philadelphia, devotes a column, and a half to the discussion of the story, and while acknowledging the talent of Mrs. Southworth, and the artistic merit of her production, expends considerable indignation upon the characters of the story! Well, this does seem odd. We had supposed that story tellers as well as poets had a certain license. Does anybody dream of holding Cooper or Walter Scott responsible for all the sentiments and principles avowed and acted upon by their imaginary offspring? Mrs. Southworth, in Leslie, has drawn a very natural character—a high-minded, but rather stern and arbitrary man, with exaggerated notions of a husband's prerogative. We don't believe our friend of the Herald answers to the unamiable parts of this picture, but we have seen very estimable men who do. This character is skilfully used by Mrs. Southworth as the test, and a very severe one, of a lovely woman, of great sensibility, much good sense, and genuine Christian fortitude, who, having embraced ultra views of the duty of submission in a wife, with a noble spirit of self-sacrifice, consistently carries out her convictions of right. We are not aware that the writer of the story entertains the same ultra views; all that she commits herself to is simply this—that, after all, it is the better way for a wife to submit to wrong than to make violent resistance; without attempting to convey the idea that the wrongdoer has any right thus to tax the noble endurance of a Christian woman. And is not this the true doctrine? Forbearance is the duty of the husband as well as the wife, but especially to a gentle soul to whom will smile the rock in the heart of any man who is not brutalized.

As to our own creed, we think it highly orthodox. We believe that woman was taken at first

from the side of man, but that ever since man has been born of woman; that they are both very indispensable to each other; and that if "man, the hermit, signed till woman smiled," she would have done the same thing, had not her full gaze, on first awaking to Life, rested upon him; that if, in certain sense, man is the head of the woman, woman is the heart of man in a good many senses; that there is no conflict of rights, or, so far as we have ascertained, no natural hostility, between the sexes; that the Crowning Glory of Earth is the well-ordered Family, where husband and wife rule each other by Love and Reason, without rude appeals to Prerogative on one side, or necessity of suffering submission on the other, both equally loved and respected by their children, both equally loving and reverencing the great Father of All.

By the way, we commence, on the first page of this week's Era, another sketch from the pen of Mrs. Southworth.

THE NEGOTIATION—THE OBJECTS OF THE WAR.

The report of the negotiations for peace, made by the Mexican Commissioners, is doubtless correct, so far as it goes. It is temperate and conciliatory. What is said by the New Orleans papers to be the ultimatum of the Mexican Government contained several demands which would certainly have been waived, had the parties to the negotiation agreed in essential points. For example, article twelfth, proposing that this country should bind itself not to admit, under any circumstances, hereafter, the annexation of any district or territory now belonging to Mexico, was entirely inadmissible. Nor do we believe it would have been insisted upon, any more than the next two articles, requiring duties on all goods carried into Mexican ports, since their occupation by the American forces, and demanding from the United States indemnity to Mexican citizens for injuries inflicted in the course of the war.

On what points, then, were the negotiations broken off? The report made by the Mexican Commissioners to their Government, explains: "The point upon which, as a result of the discussion, the negotiation stopped, was this: Mr. Trist showed himself disposed to abandon his first pretension to Lower California, and to a part of Upper California, by which the former would be secured to us, and the latter to Mexico." He offered, that "if there remained any other point of difference for the conclusion of the peace, that relative to the territories which is comprised between the Bravo and the Nueces, he would consult his Government upon it with some hope of a good result, although this step must occasion a delay of forty odd days in the negotiation." But the cession of New Mexico in our part was a condition which could not be yielded; nor would he refer it anew to Washington, as it was quite certain his Government would it a condition sine qua non of peace. The other points referred to in the draft seemed to us attainable by adopting on both sides terms of accommodation. Such, at least, was the opinion which we formed at the conference.

It must be borne in mind that we have not yet full accounts of the course of the negotiations. The intelligent correspondent of the New Orleans paper, writing from Vera Cruz, September 21st, says:

"I think I have already mentioned to you that the Mexican Government, in attempting to treat with Mr. Trist, offered us nine miles up the Del Norte from the mouth; and from thence to a certain point, the land between the Bravo and Nueces should remain neutral; and, from that point, a line parallel with 37 deg. lat.—thus giving us the Bay of San Francisco, and a little to the south; so I think, let the scattered Government be where it will, they will now be glad to save their country by giving us a reasonable slice."

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Supposing this to be true, the first essential difference between the two Governments was reduced to a very narrow compass. The strip of territory in dispute between the Nueces and the Rio Grande del Norte, is not a degree in width, and lies along between 98 deg. and 102 deg. west longitude. This narrow, worthless bit of land Mexico wished for a boundary, and was willing to bind herself to plant no new colonies upon it. We do not wonder, therefore, that Mr. Trist—who was in the State Department when the Administration, after having positively affirmed and clearly demonstrated the title of the United States to the Oregon Territory up to 54 deg. 40 min., at last, to avoid the horrors of war, gave up its claim to five degrees forty minutes, bringing down the boundary of the Territory to 49 deg.—should entertain some hope that the same Administration, for the sake of staying the ravages of actual war, would be willing to yield its claims over an insignificant strip of territory, not one-tenth as large. The Washington Union cannot think he would be guilty of such absurdity, forgetting that Mr. Trist could not suppose that more value would be attached by his Government to a tract of land on our Southern border, only one degree in width, ranging through four degrees of longitude, than to a vast tract of land on our Northwestern border, five and a half degrees wide, and ranging from 114 to 130 degrees west longitude. Recollect, then, that the first point of essential, though, as Mr. Trist thought, not irreconcileable difference, was the sovereignty over a paltry patch of soil, scarcely fit for human habitation.

The second point of difference was the cession of New Mexico:

"The cession of New Mexico on our part was a condition which could not be yielded; nor would he refer it anew to Washington, as it was quite certain his Government deemed it a condition sine qua non of peace."

The other points referred to in the draft seemed to us attainable by adopting on both sides terms of accommodation. Such, at least, was the opinion which we formed at the conferences."

Let the American People fix their attention distinctly upon this. All the other points might have been accommodated; but Mr. Trist would not refer this point—the cession of New Mexico—to Washington anew, as "he was quite certain his Government deemed it a condition sine qua non of peace."

Mexico, then, offered to cede us nine miles of territory on the Rio Grande, and a region greater than we lost in the Oregon negotiation—embracing 32,000 square miles east of the Rio Grande, partitioned off from New Mexico, and 291,000 square miles west of the same river of California, with the bays of Monterey and San Francisco—in all, 323,000 square miles, equal to eight such states as Ohio. We ought to have accepted these terms, brought our armies back, and disbanded them. (We take it for granted that Mexico would have been withdrawn.)

But, as no such policy can be appreciated by this Administration, we hold it inexcusable for placing Mr. Trist under such instructions as forbade him to avail himself of the terms offered by the Mexican Government. It offered to release all claim to Texas within the Nueces. Texas never had rightful claim beyond it. It offered to cede California, and territory above 37 deg. north latitude—some 323,000 square miles, equal to eight such states as Ohio. We ought to have accepted these terms, brought our armies back, and disbanded them. (We take it for granted that Mexico would have been withdrawn.)

What more can be done? "Ley contributions, make the people feel the oppressions of war." Aye, and how long before you have roused the country en masse against you? You have taken possession of their capital, at an immense expenditure of men and money; but this is not half of what it will cost to hold it. Have you yet humbled them? Let their overtures when the city was at our mercy answer. How many more millions of money, how many more thousands of lives, are to be wasted in this devilish struggle of "conquering peace?"

These evils may be avoided by taking new territory adapted to slave labor, or, indeed, by taking any kind of territory in the direction of Mexico. The profitable existence of slavery is by no means incompatible with a more temperate region, but it is incompatible with a very dense population. We need plenty of soil to render it valuable.

"These are the more obvious reflections which occur, in thinking of this subject. A hundred inferior ones might be suggested, and, indeed, volumes of the most momentous matter might be written on it. Our object, however, is, within our usual brief limits for an article, to suggest, with as few words as possible, something which every Southern reader, and, indeed, every patriotic man in the Union, should seriously ponder on."

The "something" which "every patriotic man in the Union" is hereby called upon seriously to ponder, is, the necessity of taking territory from Mexico by force, for the purpose of extending, and thus perpetuating, Negro Slavery and Slave Representation!

The atrocious of the argument sets all comment at defiance.

to cede is above the magic line dividing freedom from slavery; will be consecrated to Liberty, and is of course worthless; while that which she will not cede lies below this line, and is doomed by Mr. Buchanan's compromise, as endorsed by the Administration, to all the bitter curses of remastered slavery!

Let any other reason for such a voracious lust of territory be assigned, sufficient to satisfy a reasonable mind, if it can be. Those who are willing, may be deceived: the world will not. His victory cannot. It will read in the prompt occupation of California and New Mexico, at the beginning of the war—a policy which could not possibly dispose the Mexicans to peace, or make it their interest to listen to our overtures—a deliberate purpose to seize enough territory to form such a compromise between the different sections of this Union, as would open the way for the perpetuation of slavery and aggrandizement of the Slave Power; for, had the object of the Administration been to conquer peace, and nothing else, it would have concentrated all its energies, in the onset against the heart of Mexico, doing at first precisely what it found it expedient to do after the military occupation of California, and the establishment of a quasi government in New Mexico.

It is a waste of words to undertake to prove what the Administration organs admit. They are all moving heaven and earth to induce the American people to assent to the application of the Missouri Compromise in relation to new territory that may be acquired. The hardy races who inhabit these high northern latitudes will continue to press towards the tropics. We advocate, we palliate, no violent aggression, no foolish invasion; but, in our opinion, it is the duty of a just, an honorable, a comprehensive statesmanship, to recognize this tendency, or great law of progress, to separate it from sinister influences, to control it, to shape it so that social advancement may keep pace with territorial extension, so that the laws of nations be not violated while we are acting under the pressure of the laws of Nature. This can be done. We are not barbarians, but Christians. Opinion, not Frock, is, in theory, the characteristic of our age. We can negotiate, colonize, assimilate, unite. All that we need in our statesmen is, Justice, Forecast, Firmness, Moderation. Had the Government of this country understood its real destiny, becoming and faithfully discharged its duty, there would have been no war with Mexico, but ere this we might have been prepared for incorporation into a Continental Union.

Asia and Europe had their northern hives; the tide of emigration, the pressure of population, the march of power, as a general rule, have been from the North. This continent will form no exception. The hardy races who inhabit these high northern latitudes will continue to press towards the tropics. We advocate, we palliate, no violent aggression, no foolish invasion; but, in our opinion, it is the duty of a just, an honorable, a comprehensive statesmanship, to recognize this tendency, or great law of progress, to separate it from sinister influences, to control it, to shape it so that social advancement may keep pace with territorial extension, so that the laws of nations be not violated while we are acting under the pressure of the laws of Nature. This can be done. We are not barbarians, but Christians. Opinion, not Frock, is, in theory, the characteristic of our age. We can negotiate, colonize, assimilate, unite. All that we need in our statesmen is, Justice, Forecast, Firmness, Moderation. Had the Government of this country understood its real destiny, becoming and faithfully discharged its duty, there would have been no war with Mexico, but ere this we might have been prepared for incorporation into a Continental Union.

The car of American empire has been and is still rolling onwards. To this hour, Slavery has held the reins; our proposition simply is, to put them into the hands of Liberty. If this be done, this entire North American continent will become the home of one Family of Freemen. Unless it be done, the day will come when the great Republic, which now has it in its power to lay the basis of a Continental Union, under the smiles of Heaven, will be rent in twain, and convulsions, such as the New World has not yet witnessed, will shake the whole continent.

The following shows the views taken of this proposition by a liberal journal abroad:

From the London Morning Advertiser of September 17.

Our last advices from "the land of the setting sun" appear to justify the expectations expressed by one of the newest and best organs of public opinion in that country. "At this hour the capital of Mexico is doubtless resounding with the roars of the Americans," said the *Advertiser*. The Government has probably ceased to exist. Its State alone carry on Governmental functions; it is very naturally added, "and now commence our most serious difficulties." No one comparing the worn-out old age of Mexico with the lusty vigor of the United States, could doubt for a moment the result of the struggle between those two Powers, if, with a clear stage and no favor, they were to perform the exploit of "the well-foughten field." The quarrel between a people enlightened by luxurious indulgence, and the vast masses of enterprising and self-denying men who have come to maturity in the United States, is not only to end to end, but it may not already be considered as far ended, and in all probability not even so.

These things point inevitably to the time when those States will be free States; and we imagine that, when that shall have been consummated, Tennessee and North Carolina will soon follow in the same path. The result will be, that slavery will come down further South. The natural tendency of the slaves, under our humane policy, is to increase. The effect follows, that, if we have no outlet for them, so to speak, they will be held within the extreme Southern limits of the Union, and two consequences may follow. By their numbers and the temptation of Abolitionists, we may be compelled to extend our boundaries, and the result will be too terrible for contemplation; or their excess may make them profitless, and those who them be obliged to set them free voluntarily, or to submit to any plan for the purpose which may be proposed by the Government.

"These evils may be avoided by taking new territory adapted to slave labor, or, indeed, by taking any kind of territory in the direction of Mexico.

We commend these views of the *Advertiser* to our readers, for we have not yet fully accounted for the course of the negotiations.

The intelligent correspondent of the New Orleans paper, writing from Vera Cruz, September 21st, says:

"I think I have already mentioned to you that the Mexican Government, in attempting to treat with Mr. Trist, offered us nine miles up the Del Norte from the mouth; and from thence to a certain point, the land between the Bravo and Nueces should remain neutral; and, from that point, a line parallel with 37 deg. lat.—thus giving us the Bay of San Francisco, and a little to the south; so I think, let the scattered Government be where it will, they will now be glad to save their country by giving us a reasonable slice."

We have for some time had in type an editorial in reply to one in the Baltimore Clipper, and containing also comments upon a communication of Mr. Birney. They will all appear next week.

MAJOR LALLY'S DESPATCHES.

The organ of the Government does not always contain full reports of despatches from the army. There are matters which the Administration does not dare to publish before the public. If we are not grossly misinformed, it has in its possession official intelligence of acts committed by a portion of our troops, sent out against the guerrillas, which stamp them as robbers and murderers. Of course, unless it would share the responsibility of acts so revolting, it will take, if it has not already taken, measures to bring to condign punishment the officers and men whose deeds infest deep disgrace even on a criminal war. Such things cannot be hidden forever.

The second point of difference was the cession of New Mexico:

"The cession of New Mexico on our part was a condition which could not be yielded; nor would he refer it

denouncing. The very fact that they have acted as they have done, proves that his provocation to severe speech must have been severe. We hope Mr. Hull will go back to Cambridge, and set up again his press; only let him be sure to "bless when they curse," and "when revile, revile not again."

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS ABROAD.

We are permitted to take the following extract from a letter received by a friend in New York, from a gentleman in London, dated 15th Octmo, 1847:

"Mr. Stobie is now in Holland, where he has been for the last fortnight, endeavoring to interest the friends there the necessity of united effort, on the principle of complete and immediate abolition. I have no doubt great good will result. His mission to France, a few months ago, was singularly successful in awakening the friends of the slave to their duty. It is merely a question of time, as to the abolition of slavery in the French colonies; all seem agreed upon its necessity, and even the colonists are crying out, 'If it is to be done, why not at once?'

"Will you have perceived, by the last reports, that slavery has been abolished, part in the Dutch West India Colonies. All children born hereafter shall be free, and the entire slave population are to be retained in their bondage for twelve years. We may safely predict that their servitude will cease at a much earlier period. The planter will find it to be his interest to accomplish it, whilst the slave will feel his chains resting too heavily upon him, and will endeavor to shake them off. It is rather dangerous for a Government to declare the right of the slave to freedom, and yet to withhold it for a limited period.

"I am sorry to say, that, from the accounts we receive, the find that the slave trade is increasing. The demand for slaves in Cuba and Brazil is very great, through the encouragement given by our Government to their productions. The horrors connected with the slave trade, the present cruising system, are beyond all description.

"We have our hands full with the West India Colonies. The immigration schemes are working disastrously, and the system of legislation adopted bears very heavily on the laboring population. You will perceive, from the Reporter, that all the vigilance we can bestow is called for on their behalf."

"THE DEMOCRACY" IN NEW YORK.

We have already briefly noticed the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention in New York. Its organization was not completed till the fourth day. What followed after that is detailed at length by a correspondent of the New York Tribune, from whose letter we glean whatever may be of interest to the majority of our readers.

On the morning of Saturday, Mr. Smith, of Wayne, moved the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we hold in the dignity and the rights of Free Labor, that Free White Labor cannot thrive upon the same soil with Slave Labor; and that therefore it is neither wise nor wise to devote the temperate climate and fertile soil of Free territory (to be hereafter acquired) to Slave Labor, to the exclusion of the Free Labor of all the States."

"Resolved, That we adhere to all the compromises of the Constitution; that we will maintain with inflexible firmness all the reserved rights of the States; but we decline uncompromising hostility to the extension of Slavery to territory now Free, by the act of the General Government."

An attempt was made by an "Old Hunker" to choke Mr. Smith off, but it failed, and he made an eloquent speech in support of the resolutions.

The "Old Hunkers" then succeeded in laying the resolutions on the table, with the understanding that they should be taken up when the nominations were completed.

These having been disposed of, Mr. Seymour, Chairman of the Committee on Address and Resolutions, reported. He was excused from reading the address—the resolutions merely sustained the Administration, and said nothing of slavery.

David Dudley Field, of New York, immediately moved Smith's resolutions, as an amendment to the series reported by the committee.

They were objected to, as out of order, and Mr. Brady sneeringly referred to Mr. Field, as one of the signers of the Secret Circular.

Mr. F. replied with spirit, and declared that was one of the acts of his life on which he could look with entire satisfaction.

The "Hunkers" resolved to present all discussion of the question, and taxed their ingenuity to gag Mr. Field, but gave up in despair.

Mr. F., to avoid all technical objections to taking up the resolutions from the table, presented a new resolution, as follows:

"Resolved, That in the crisis which has now arrived, it is the duty of Northern Democrats to declare their uncompromising hostility to every act of the Federal Government for the introduction of Slavery into Free Territory hereafter to be acquired."

The correspondent of the Tribune thus reports his remarks in support of this resolution:

"Mr. Field said that a tract of territory probably equal in extent to the kingdoms of France, Spain, and England, was about to be annexed to the United States, and that there was a project on foot to surrender up all of this immense tract south of 30° 30' to the greedy monster, Slavery. This territory, said Mr. Field, will come to you free, without bearing the footprints of a single slave. You will be told that it is for its government. Will you, dare you, make a law which will make merchandise of your fellow beings? which will permit the traffic in human blood and sinews? Remember, if a slave is brought into this territory, it is by your law, the law of the Federal Government. It is your law, it is your act, which is to consign your fellow-beings to unrelieved toll which shall end only with their lives. This may be planted in this new territory in this way. American commissioners may make a treaty with Mexico, by which she shall cede to us California or New Mexico, or both, and it may be agreed that, until otherwise ordered, the government of this vast tract shall be vested in a Governor and Legislature appointed by the President. Thus may slavery be established immediately. Even now a treaty may have been negotiated, and is perhaps on its way to Washington as fast as steam can bring it. The Democracy of the North should speak out on this subject, and in an emphatic and unmistakable manner—uttering their condemnation of the meditated outrage. But the Vice President, Mr. Dallas, and the Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan, offering to give up slavery all south of 30° 30' to the slave states? Yet gentlemen think it is not an appropriate time for action—that it is unconstitutional for us to speak out the indignant protest of freemen against this Heaven-daring outrage."

"We are now asked to make a compromise which has never been asked or proposed before. He was a strict constructionist, and would adhere to and maintain most rigidly all the compromises of the Constitution. There had been compromises which were brought up as precedents—Louisiana, Michigan, Florida, Texas; but they were not at all analogous cases. We obtained Louisiana by purchases from France, and in a deed of cession guaranteed to the French and other inhabitants all rights in property which they enjoyed under the Government of France. Slavery already existed there, as everybody knows; hence it was not recognized by Congress, but its existence simply recognized. When Missouri asked to be admitted to the Union as an independent State, the same state of things existed there. Missouri was originally a part of Louisiana; slavery had existed there under French law before our purchase of that territory. Substantially the same series of facts existed in regard to the admission of Florida. Slavery existed there under the law of Spain—that right of the citizens of that state had been guaranteed, as in the case of Louisiana. Texas, too, we took with her slavery. I repeat, Mr. Chairman, that this is the first time we have been called upon to surrender up free territory, to this bloody, corrupt—this curse of our country, free and happy country. We are now asked to make a new compact—a new compromise with the South, when you ask, the free people of the Empire State, to let slavery in a land which by the law of God and man be free. Will you be a party to such a transaction? For a man's part, I cannot. I will not, dare not. As sure as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, so sure must this question come up and be decided. You must act, you cannot escape the responsibility."

"Mr. Field paid a tribute to the gallantry of our army, and said they might carry their victorious standard to the Isthmus of Darien, or plant it if they chose on the highest peak of the Polynesian Islands; but we must come out of the combat as we went—in."

"With freedom so deep beneath our feet, and the banner waving over us."

"Mr. Field was listened to with great attention, considering the audience, and made a good impression."

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